

# SOCIETY WOMAN'S LIFE OF IDLENESS HARMFUL TO POOR

Foibles of Rich Severely Censured in Convention Address.

SPENDS HER TIME IN SANATORIUMS

Mrs. Radcliffe Calls Immoral Social Leader More Dangerous Than Outcast in Street, Because Example Is More Contagious—The Other Side Pictured.

Miss Wilson at Two Meetings

Two of the most prominent young women in the United States will address the Young Women's Christian Association convention to-night. Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, will speak on "What the Association Means to the College Girl," and Miss Elizabeth Dodge, of New York, on "What the Association Means to the City Girl."

No great has been the demand for tickets. The convention will be held simultaneously in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and in the Seventh Street Christian Church. Miss Wilson and Miss Dodge alternating at each. In this way, it is believed that all who wish to attend can be accommodated.

The working girl in the factory, surrounded by the snares of the city's corruption, and the elegant woman of leisure, sated with luxuries and studying only how to amuse herself, were set in vivid contrast in addresses by two speakers before the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association in session at St. Paul's Church last night. Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, a society leader of Washington, D. C., described the life of women of leisure in cities, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, the famous Chicago slum worker, told about the life of the working girl.

Mrs. Radcliffe cleverly and caustically criticized every foible of idle wealth, and severely censured the woman who pamper themselves instead of giving their lives to social service.

Case and Disease.

"There is a curious relation between case and disease," she said. "Specialists thrive on women of leisure. Half of the sanatoriums exist for their benefit. Such are advised to take the clinical thermometer of pleasure from under their tongues, to stop fingering their emotional pulse, and get to work. The immoral woman in society is far more dangerous than the merely immoral woman on the street, because her example is more contagious."

Mrs. Robins showed how different is the problem of the employed girls, the great majority of whom work for less than \$5 a week, and who struggle daily to maintain their integrity in the face of fatigue and starvation. She declared that without the vote, these girls are well-nigh helpless, because of the power their employers have over them. In Chicago department stores and factories many of the forewomen, she said, are in league with the white slave trade, and use their power over the girls in the interests of commercial vice.

To Help the Stricken.

The day's session was a busy one, and the increasing interest which the proceedings attract was attested by the fact that the galleries were crowded with visitors. Recommendations of the national board were passed upon, the sending of aid to associations in the States devastated by the floods was discussed, and a number of addresses covering various phases of the association work were made by prominent leaders. The discussion was at all

# TIME TO BE DONE WITH ALL SILLY BOASTING

Idle Talk of "Licking Any Nation on Earth," Says Secretary Daniels in Making Plea for Greater Navy—He Makes Address to Navy League.

Washington, April 11.—"When the people plead for a greater American navy we will have it, and not till then," declared Secretary Daniels, in an address at the annual banquet of the Navy League of the United States here to-night.

"If we can convince the people of the United States that the navy is theirs and that you and I are here as their servants to carry out their wishes and interests in regard to it," said the secretary, "I will feel that my service here has not been in vain. I do not want the people to feel that the navy is anchored somewhere away from them in the far mid-ocean of professionalism, but that it is moored alongside of the American home and for its protection. I want them to know about it, not only its glories of the past, but its present efficiency and its future possibilities."

Referring to the victories of the navy in the Spanish-American War, he said many people thought those victories showed that this country was not in need of any larger navy, but that wise men took an opposite view.

"This preparedness," he added, "can be had only by rounding out and completing the navy and making it large enough to be the strong right arm of the republic, and to do the work for which the right arm is intended, not

# CHICAGO'S CHIEF RESCUES FRIEND IN STATE PRISON

Pardon and New Chance for Man in Virginia Penitentiary.

SERVED ON FORCE MANY YEARS AGO

Successful Man Did Not Forget Old Comrade in Adversity. Governor Pardons Prisoner, Who, With His Benefactor, Leaves for Honest Work at Old Home.

Freed from his prison cell and given a new chance in life through the intercession of his old friend, now chief of the Chicago police force, James F. Murphy and his deliverer left Richmond on an early train this morning. He was released last night from the Virginia Penitentiary on a conditional pardon granted him by Governor Mann.

The story has all the romance of a novel. It is the story of two young men, working side by side as patrolmen on the police force of one of America's greatest cities, and becoming fast friends. One of them, victim to an appetite apparently beyond his control, lost his place, dropped lower and lower, and twice earned the stripes of the felon. The other, by correct habits and attention to business, rose in public favor and in efficiency, and reached the very top in his profession.

An Unusual Friend.

But this successful man was unique, in that he was a friend in need—a friend that stuck closer than a brother. Returning from the inauguration of President Wilson, silk-hatted, frock-coated, and accompanied by a member of the Cook County Democratic Club, the chief came through Richmond. He had heard of the disaster of his former friend. Attired in all his glory, he visited the State prison, accompanied by an official of the local force, and the prisoner was sent for. He recognized his chum of twenty-three years ago in an instant, and almost broke down in his emotion.

An hour later the Chicago chief was at the Governor's mansion, where he saw the executive. The man in the penitentiary, he explained, was not a criminal by nature, but a victim to drink, which made him do things that were without the pale of the law. He said, if the man were released, he would give him a new chance in life—a real job at which he could make an honest living and a man of his own.

Further, the chief gave his personal pledge to the Governor that if Murphy did not reform, but got into trouble again, he would himself bring him to Virginia to serve the remainder of his term.

Pardon Agreed To.

The Governor said he would think over it. He did, and conducted an investigation. Correspondence followed. Then the Governor said he would grant the pardon if the chief would come to Richmond and take Murphy back with him. The terms were gladly accepted.

So it was that John McWeeny, chief of the Chicago police, left his balliwick for the second time in six weeks. He wired here Thursday that he was on the way; wired again yesterday morning from Washington that the pardon was granted. The convict had not been notified of the efforts making in his behalf, and he came from his bunk, wondering if some charge had been filed against him.

Again he recognized his old friend at a glance. "John," he cried, and clasped the chief's hands, thinking that official happened to be here again. "Jim," said the chief, "I am going to take you away from here and give

for punishment, not for injury to others, but for protection of one's self and one's country. Let us have done once and forever with the silly boasting of the strapping that we are able to lick any nation on earth."

In conclusion, Secretary Daniels declared that there must be co-operation between naval experts and the people if the latter are to be given correct information concerning the development of the navy. "People must be invited to make suggestions and to criticize," he said. "The public officer who does not like suggestions and criticisms has no business in the public service."

Congress stands in the way of efficient control of the navy, according to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the Navy League of the United States. "Younger admirals," he declared today, "also were necessary to make the American fleet effective in time of war."

Commander J. S. McKean, United States Navy, discussed the strategic value of the Panama Canal to the navy, while Henry Richard, vice-president of the league, took up the subject of consolidation of the navy-yards with a view to greater efficiency.

Captain W. L. Chamberlain, United States Navy, told the league that neither the dirigible nor the aeroplane will ever supplant the modern battleship as a sea-fighting force.

declared, Germany, which had made the greatest progress in aeronautics, would not be exerting every energy to create a great naval strength.

Reforms in Promotion.

Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, (Continued on Second Page.)

# OHIO WOOLMEN ARE DETERMINED TO GIVE BATTLE

They Organize Serious Revolt Against Tariff Measure.

SEEK TO ENLIST SUGAR MEMBERS

Leave Caucus Frantic at Inability to Secure Recognition for Constituents—Underwood Can Quell House Insurgents, but Bill's Fate in Senate Is in Doubt.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

Washington, April 11.—Just by way of a foretaste of the succession of sensations that will be sprung before the new tariff bill becomes a law, three distinct fights broke out among the members of the House and Senate during the discussion of the bill to-day. The net result was overwhelming evidence that the radicals are in control of the House, and that the bill as drawn will go swinging through. No such result can as yet be predicted in the Senate.

The first rebellion was that of the Ohio wool Congressmen, who organized a serious revolt in the House caucus, issuing a call to all wool and sugar men to join them in open revolt.

The second was the placing of shoe machinery on the free list, by which action Mr. Underwood served notice on the conservatives that he can run the caucus as he pleases and intends to run it.

Herstein Faces Attack.

The third was the discovery by the Senate Finance Committee that the chemical schedule in the present bill was drawn by the same man, H. Herstein, who drew the schedule in the last bill, and who is charged with having made many serious oversights. The committee had hired a new expert, and a savage attack will be made on Herstein when the bill comes to the floor. This expert was severely arraigned by Senator Overman during the discussion of the old bill last July.

The Ohio wool men, frantic at their inability to secure any recognition for their constituents, went out of the caucus, this afternoon, with blood in their eyes, and determined to make a battle. When they concluded half an hour's violent indignation meeting, they issued the following call, sending copies to both sugar and wool members of the caucus:

"Those who believe that the original judgment of the Ways and Means Committee in placing a duty of 15 per cent on wool was more just to the farmer than free wool, and more in accordance with the platform declaration, and who desire to aid in the fight for the return of at least this duty in the present bill, are urged to meet in the majority room of the House Office Building at 10 A. M. Saturday. This letter is hurriedly forwarded to you by request of numerous members who are vitally interested in this matter."

The members who signed this call are Representatives Sherwood, Claypool, Bathrick, Ashbrook, Francis, Post and White, all of Ohio.

Between Two Fires.

These men are between two fires and they know it. While they have no doubt in their minds that they will be clubbed into line by the use of presidential patronage, which is what happened to the Taft tariff insurgents, they feel sure that something like this is going to happen. Underwood is now sure that he can outvote them in caucus and pass the bill, but they are afraid he may get angry and make a lot of trouble for them in the withholding of committee appointments. On the other hand, if they do not make a fight for the wool, they will have no chance whatever to come back to Congress. Indignation among them was at a white heat to-day, and it is certain that they will make a desperate effort to defeat the bill as a whole if some attention is not paid to their wishes.

The restoration of shoe machinery to the free list in the caucus furnished another evidence of the power of the radicals. As has been pointed out, one of the jokers in the bill was the elimination of this item from the list of machinery to be admitted free. The American Shoe Machinery Company of Massachusetts controls the price of shoes through its monopoly of machine patents and thus far the Sugar Trust has been powerless to break it up.

Putting shoe machinery which is manufactured in Europe on the free list would have abated the battle, and every one was surprised when this was not done. To-day in caucus Representative Borland, of Missouri, made a fight to have shoe machines made free. All the New Englanders opposed him, but his argument that the trust was bulwarked behind a monopoly that might be broken up by a just tariff provision prevailed. While on the subject of machines, the caucus showed its temper by coming within two feet of putting machine tools on the free list as an answer to the attempt of Representative Garde, of Ohio, to have the duty on them raised. The duty will remain where it is.

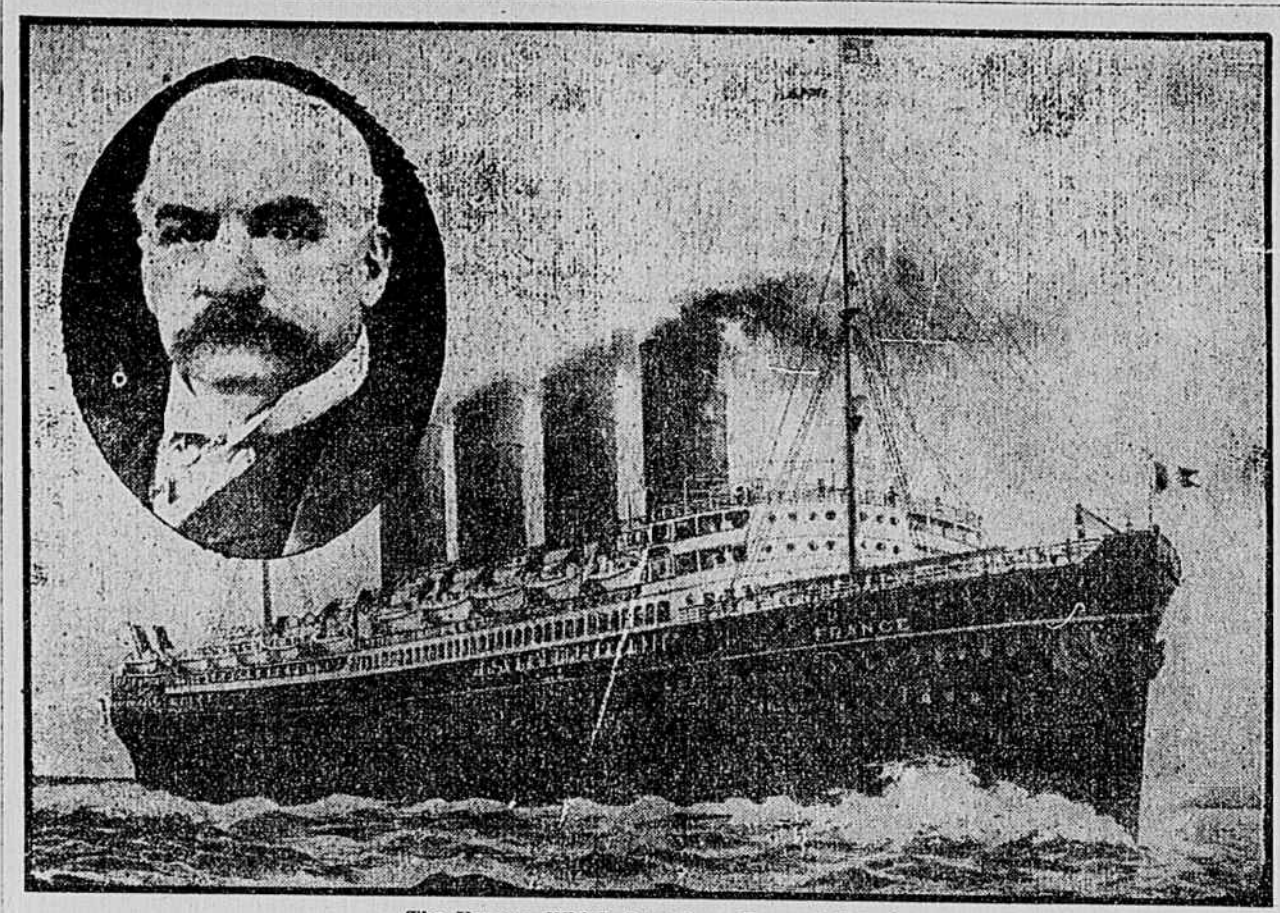
Concerned Over Report.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee who have deferred consideration of the chemical schedule till their own report can pass on it to-day were concerned over a report that foreign manufacturers were extracting from the bill the restoration of the duty on vanilla beans, tonka beans and other raw materials used in making extracts. These materials have been free of duty since 1875. An inquiry has been set on foot to find out how they happened to carry a duty this year.

At the same time the committee learned that B. Herstein, the expert who drew the chemical schedule of last winter, and who did not give satisfaction to the Senate at least, was the author of the chemical schedule in the new Underwood bill. Herstein was borrowed from the New York customs service. Last year he was

(Continued on Second Page.)

# BODY OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN NOW LIES AMONG ART TREASURES HE COLLECTED



J. PIERPONT MORGAN (Inset) The France, Which Served as Funeral Vessel.

# WILSON IS HOPEFUL OF PLEASING JAPAN

He Believes Difficulty Over Situation in California May Be Averted.

COMPANY STORES PROVE SUCCESS

NEWS IS REASSURING

President Told That Federal Government Will Be Saved Embarrassment.

Washington, April 11.—President Wilson to-day expressed hope that the pending legislation in California, by which aliens ineligible to American citizenship would be prohibited from owning land, would not prove objectionable to Japan. He realizes that Japan is inclined to view such legislation as a contradiction of the spirit of her treaty with the United States, and while officially unable to interfere in the situation, he expressed confidence that the California Legislature, cognizant of possible international difficulties, would enact a law that would prove acceptable to Japan.

The President talked informally about the situation in his semi-weekly conference with the newspaper men, indicating the delicate points involved. While the present treaty with Japan stipulates that citizens of each country, while residing in the other, shall have a right to own houses and factories and shops and to lease land, it says nothing about the right to own land. On the other hand, though the old laws of Japan against foreign ownership of land have been abrogated, the imperial edict necessary to put in force newly enacted laws has not been issued, so that American citizens still cannot own land in Japan.

While the administration does not construe the treaty as giving Japanese specifically the right to own land, it feels that the agreement does guarantee that Japanese shall be treated on the basis of most favored nations' citizens under the same clause as is contained in many American treaties with other governments.

Can't Challenge State's Right.

The President stated that while these points had been discussed, the difficulties really proceeded from domestic constitutional arrangements in the United States. He declared that while nobody could challenge the constitutionality of the California law, as the Federal government had gone beyond its powers or domestic authority in making a treaty, just so far was it liable to damages, but that it was really helpless in the situation.

The President explained that the Japanese ambassador had acted in "a most proper and delightful" manner, treating the United States as a friend and ally, and that the Japanese best relations prevail. The Japanese ambassador understood the principle of State's rights as applied in the United States, but asked that the Federal government look into the legislation to see if anything could be done to make it acceptable to his country.

Reassuring word that the California Legislature would frame its laws as to save the Federal government from any diplomatic embarrassments have come indirectly to the national capital, and the administration does not believe it is likely to be confronted with any serious situation.

Save Object in View.

While both experiments have the same object in view, they are conducted along somewhat different lines. The Mutual Life store is a strictly co-operative store, in which the company's employees are in charge of the store. Both companies have received numerous letters from the wives of employees telling of the tremendous saving in the cost of living and expressing appreciation of the high quality of goods sold.

Three co-operative stores are being conducted by the Interborough Company, and it is the intention of the company to extend this branch to other cities, which will be within easy walking distance of the employees' homes.

The store of the New York Mutual Company is located directly across the street from the company's office. Order slips are distributed among the employees daily, and the goods are called for at the close of the day's business. This store has been patronized by more than half of the 1,600 employees of the company.

Each corporation has demonstrated that it is possible to eliminate the retailers' profits in dealing in foodstuffs and many other necessities of life. The Mutual Life has shown the practicability of cutting out the middlemen's profit as well as that of the retailer on many articles.

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# ADDRESS TO WORLD ISSUED BY CHINA

New Republic's Declaration of Independence Breathes Spirit of Liberty.

WILSON IS HIGHLY PLEASED

His Recognition of Government Awaits Only Organization of Assembly

Washington, April 11.—The Chinese declaration of independence, which took the form of an address to the world, was cabled here from Peking to-day, and after being read in the Cabinet meeting, was made public. State Department officials declared that it reflected the influence of the young Chinese members who have been educated in American colleges. The President and his Cabinet praised enthusiastically, and formal recognition of the republic by the United States awaits only the actual organization of the constituent assembly, which will meet again to-morrow in Peking. The text of the address follows:

"On this eighth day of the fourth month, in the second year of the republic of China, the first time of our permanent national assembly, the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives having met in these halls to celebrate the event, now make this declaration of their sentiments.

"The will of Heaven is manifested through the will of the people. That the hundreds of millions of the people of China, the vast majority of the state is not proclaimed now for the first time, the monarchy, so long craved, proved unworthy of the grave responsibilities entrusted to it by the will of the people. The introduction of popular government, the representation of the people must share the likes and dislikes of the people. They are to give expression to the desire and voice the will of the people; they hold the reins in behalf of the nation to govern with severity or leniency, with parsimony or extravagance; they become the pivot upon which the prosperity of the State is made to turn. For the success or failure, safety or danger, adversity or good fortune, (Continued on Second Page.)

# BISHOPS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY POPE

Pontiff So Far Recovered as to Greet Prelates and Bestow Upon Them Papal Blessing. Danger of Death Believed Over.

Rome, April 11.—Despite injunctions of his physicians and remonstrances of his attendants, Pope Pius this afternoon received in audience three bishops who had headed a pilgrimage to Rome to visit him, and bestowed upon them the papal blessing.

To-night His Holiness, wearied by his efforts, fell into a deep sleep immediately after his physicians had made their customary call.

The meeting between the Pontiff and the three aged bishops was pathetic. As they entered the sick room they threw themselves at the feet of the Pope, who was sitting in his armchair. The Pope smiled and, lifting his hands above their heads, bestowed his blessing. This, he said, was intended not alone for the prelates, but for the pilgrims who had journeyed to Rome to pay him tribute.

Eyes Brimming With Tears.

The bishops, who had been warned to make the audience as short as possible, left the papal bedroom, their eyes brimming with tears. Neither Monsignor Marchetti, nor the Amici were present during the reception.

The recovery of the Pope from his relapse apparently is progressing rapidly. His sisters, speaking to-day with the parish priest of Rome, their birthplace, who was with the Venetian pil-

# He Mends 1,000 Aces and Is Fined \$100

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Paterson, N. J., April 11.—James L. Hopkins mended 1,000 aces in a pinch game and was fined \$100—not for having the 1,000 aces, although the general belief is some sort of punishment should go with an offense of that kind, but for drawing a revolver. Hopkins was arraigned to-day in the Court of Special Sessions on the complaint of Antonio Segretto. The complaint was that Hopkins drew a revolver in a friendly game, was a steady winner, and when he laid down the eight aces repeated remarks about the manner in which they might have been obtained by drawing a revolver.

"Mended a thousand, eh?" said the court, and then added, "Fined \$100."

# TAKES UPWARD FLIGHT

Cost of Living Tariff Red Flag in Face of Tariff Reform.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, Pa., April 11.—Though a tariff reform bill warranted by earnest advocates of Democracy to reduce the high cost of living is even now under consideration at the Capitol, food prices in Washington to-day took a phenomenal flight upward, as if haunted by the red flag of protection in the face of the reductions.

All meat cuts rose from 3 to 5 cents a pound. Prices for new and old vegetables also showed a slight rise in price, and poultry was expected to reach a new high figure by the time Washingtonians got around to the purchase of their Sunday dinners to-morrow.

Blow at Rotten Egg Traffic.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Harrisburg, Pa., April 11.—Governor Tener to-day signed the Jones bill to suppress traffic in rotten eggs for cheap bakeries.